

A black and white photograph capturing a group of male runners in the middle of a cross-country race. The runners are spread across the frame, moving from left to right. They are wearing light-colored athletic uniforms, likely white or light gray, with dark-colored numbers on their jerseys. The runner in the foreground on the right is wearing jersey number 28. The background is a grassy field with some trees and a fence visible in the distance. The overall image has a grainy, high-contrast quality typical of older newspaper prints.

Viktor SABKIN,
chess observer

The local press points out that despite its markedly upgraded standards, the US side still had a very hard time competing with the formidable Soviet world champions, who were up in the mark again.

The Roma Roma basketball club have won the Italian basketball championship. The last time they won the title was 48 years ago.

nio Carlos Brabosa, the tour is
so important stage is their pre-
parations for the world cham-
pionship, due this summer in
Sao Paulo.

Yuri KHROMOV

As the European cup competition draws to a close, millions are drawing to a close. Juventus (Italy), which beat six world champions, and Hamburg (West Germany) will clash in the Winners Cup final. The semifinals of the Italian minuted Wislawa (Poland) and the West German team put on a year's Spanish champions. Sociedad. Both clubs have the taste of winning the cup.

In the Cup holders Scotland's Aberdeen has practically sewn up a final by kicking Bolton's Watkin 3-1, to first-leg semi-final, and though going down 1-0 in the second leg they have moved up on away goals. In the final, Aberdeen will meet Madrid Real who put out Athletic's Anstia.

In the UEFA Cup, Portugal's Benfica made the final on away goal against Romania's Universitatea. The first match in Lisbon was a goalless draw and the second leg in Kralova was a 1-1 tie. Benfica's present coach, Sven Eriksson, led Sweden's Göteborg to last year's UEFA trophy. Benfica's final opposition is Borussia Mönchengladbach, who displaced Czechoslovakia's Bohemians. All three finals will be played this May.

Five new world records set in the seasonal order speed swimming cup competitions [ual ended in the town of Leningrad. In Leningrad Re-

18-year-old, Yelena Oskayeva belled her 100 m pers record at 44.8 sec by clocking 41.5 sec. To scuba swimmer Viktor Shevkov, clocked at 22.5 sec in the 800 m and Talya Maryanava improved 30 m diving record at 18.5 by 0.3 sec, while Sergei nenks used flippers to 200 m in 1 min 28.4 sec.

No. 34 (449), APRIL 30-MAY 6, 1983

At its regular weekly meeting, the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee considered the results of the All-Union Communist Subbotnik of April 16, 1983.

The Pollbureau heard reports from Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Ivan Arkhipov, and from Ministers of the Light and of the Food Industries of the USSR Nikolai Terasov and Voldemars Jelins on the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and Council of Ministers of the USSR decisions relating to the expansion in consumer goods production. In the decision adopted on this matter complementary measures are outlined for the improvement of the provision of goods to the population in 1983-85.

The Politbureau also heard a report from Ziya Nuriyev, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on the spring agricultural work now under way in most regions of this country.

The Politbureau supported the suggestions from the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions which were jointly worked out with the participation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and of the Council of Ministers at the Azerbaijan SSR, for building a new resort zone of national importance on the western coast of the Caspian Sea during the next five-year plan period.

A number of other matters were discussed at the meeting.

It is a principled policy of our state to give every backing and assistance in African countries in their struggle to overcome economic backwardness. In the future, we intend to continue to expand mutually beneficial and equitable cooperation, as well as trade, economic, scientific and technical links with those emergent countries in Africa interested in such links.

UN Economic Commission for Africa, now taking place in Ethiopia.

We welcome the active way, it is said in the telegram, the young African states walk for peace, for having Africa made a nuclear-free zone, and the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean turned into zones of peace, as well as their active efforts to

This is part of the message contained in a telegram which the USSR Council of Ministers sent to the 18th meeting of the

Moscow on the eve of May Day: the Central Telegraph building in Gorky Street. Photo by Boris Kuznetsov

Profundely concerned over the fate of mankind facing a nuclear catastrophe, due to the actions of aggressive imperialist circles, the Soviet scientific community has suggested that an all-Union conference of scientists should be devoted to the question of peace and the abolition of nuclear war.

The conference is to take place in Moscow from May 17-19. Academician Yevgeny Vokhov, Chairman of the organizing committee for the conference, the Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences, declared a press conference that the goal is "to be attended by leading Soviet scientists representing both the natural and social disciplines."

More, than any prominent Soviet scientist have already indicated their desire to be present.

The conference will pay special attention to the strengthening of international security, to curbing the arms race and to disarmament worldwide, particularly in Europe. Delegates will discuss the roles of science and scientists in determining the world's fate and also deliver reports analyzing the biological, medical, ecological and social consequences of nuclear war.

This Moscow conference is a challenge for the delivery of scientists for the third time in a row. In the first case, in 1948, it was addressed to the press conference, is a manifestation of the stimulus to the Soviet scientists to work for peace, and that science be used to the benefit of mankind.

The Week at Solidarity with the
African people has been held in
this country in response to an
appeal from the World Peace
Council.

The Week started in Minsk
capitol of Byelorussia, with a
rally staged by students of the
state university for the economy as
well as by foreign students. Rallyes
of the public have also been
held in Leningrad and Volgograd.
An evening of political
songs has been held in Volgograd,
as part of the Week, with
students of many nations from
colleges to the very taking part
in the singing. The Russian
Republican Peace Committees in
Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and
Turkmenia, solidarity rallies
have also been held in the cap-
itals of the constituent republics
and in many cities, towns and
villages in Central Asia.

In Moscow, an exhibition
has been opened by Yuriy
Chernomir, who has just
returned from Afghanistan.

A number of Soviet citizens and a theatre company have been awarded the Nehru Prize this year for their contribution to the development and strengthening of friendship and scientific and cultural cooperation between the USSR and India.

Among these thus honoured are the Soviet Minister Nikolai Gaidin, Chairman of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society; the society's Vice-Chairman, Kostilav Ulvenovskiy, D. Sc. (History), Muhamed Asimov, President of the Tajik Academy of Sciences; Assistant Professor of the Institute of International Relations, member of the society's Executive Committee, Lida Kibrikshina; and the entire company of the Central Children's Theatre to Moscow.


On April 23, the awards were presented at a ceremony in Moscow. The new winners were warmly congratulated by Zinaida Kruglova, Chairman of the Soviet side of the Jawaharlal Nehru Prize Committee, and the Indian Ambassador in Moscow, V. K. Ahluja.

A pilot injured in the glider crash on April 25, 140 kilometers from Vienna, was saved by the Soviet satellite used by the COSPAS-SARSAT international experimental space system for locating ships and planes in distress.

The satellite picked up SOS from the glider's radio and passed it on to a Toulouse tracking station, reports the French national space research centre. This is the sixth time that the Toulouse station, one of nine such stations now operating

worldwide, has received information from the Soviet satellite. Since June, 1967, the Soviet satellite has helped rescue 2 seamen and pilots in the United States, Canada, Switzerland, Austria and from the Atlantic.

These amateur performers from a youth club are singing a Byelorussian ethnic song at the spring festival which was held in the Byelorussian capital of Minsk. The festival was attended by hundreds of citizens of Minsk and their guests who had gathered in parks, folk songs, and to take part in folk and round dances, play games, and watch ancient folk rituals.



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NEWS

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demonstration has taken place in Washington protesting at the dangerous militaristic policy of the Reagan administration. Top demonstrators picket the house located within the city limits.

Bottom: a 20-thousand-strong youth demonstration has been staged in West Berlin for peace, in defence of social rights and against the NATO plans to station new American missiles in Europe.



strengthening security, to curbing the arms race and to disarmament worldwide, particularly in Europe. Delegates will discuss the roles of science and scientists in determining the world's fate and also deliver reports analysing the biological, medical, ecological and social consequences of nuclear war.

This Moscow conference is significant for the delivery of a message from the third superpower, it was stressed at the press conference, is a manifestation of the genuine desire among Soviet scientists for peace, and that agreed by them to the benefit of mankind.

A pilot injured in a glider crash on April 25, 1400 kilometres from Vienna, was saved by the Soviet satellite used by the CBS.

The satellite picked up a SOS from the glider's radio and passed it on to a Toulouse French station reporting that French

worldwide, has provided information from Soviet satellite Slovenia, June 1982. The Soviet satellite helped rescue a glider and pilot in the

COSPAS-SARSAT SYSTEM SAVES LIVES

returned from Afghanistan, Nehru Prize Committee, and the Indian Ambassador in Moscow, V. K. Ahuja.

Tatyana BOGOSLOVSKAYA



These amateur performers from a youth club are staging a Byelorussian comic song of the spring festival which was held in the Byelorussian capital of Minsk. The festival was attended by hundreds of thousands of people.

OPEN LETTER
TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

New York. The Reagan administration's actions in backing the counter-revolutionaries who infiltrated into Nicaragua from neighbouring Honduras, create a serious danger to stability and peace in Central America. Thus reads an open letter sent to the American people by representatives of Nicaraguan political parties and mass organizations and circulated here by the UN Nicaraguan mission.

Washington. It is stressed in the document, reflects the Nicaraguan offer to negotiate and continues its policy of military interference into the affairs of

the countries in the region. It is claimed that Nicaragua threatens the United States — this, of course, is just a pretext. The US administration misleads ordinary Americans. It conceals the fact that Nicaragua is a member of the non-alignment movement and has no military alliance with any state. It is quite obvious to all that the threat to the stability and security in the region comes not from the people of the country who are engaged in peaceful creative work, but from the irresponsible policy pursued by the Reagan administration.

Vietnamese troops to withdraw from Kampuchea

Hanoi. The Viet Nam News Agency has reported that on May 2, 1983, another contingent of the Vietnamese voluntary forces will start to withdraw from Kampuchea. The Kyonglong corps will be withdrawn from PRK territory back to the motherland. This Vietnamese People's Army corps includes an infantry division, as well as 6 brigades and regiments.

The withdrawal is in accordance with the PRK and SRV declaration, adopted at the Indochina summit conference in Vientiane last February and with the decision of the Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Phnom Penh, this April, in which the PRK, the SRV and the LPDR participated.

The withdrawal will be completed before the end of May.

Poland's note to the USA

Warsaw. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland has sent a note to the American Embassy in Warsaw protesting at the anti-Polish broadcast of the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe stations.

According to the PAP news agency, the note expresses profound indignation over the provocative broadcast in Polish aimed at destabilizing the situa-

tion in the country and at inciting social conflict and openly calling for street disorders. The American Embassy attached to the US Embassy, the note states, engaged in inadmissible activities misusing the goodwill of the Polish People's Republic. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs therefore demands that these activities be immediately stopped.

ICELAND'S GOVERNMENT RESIGNS

Reykjavik. Iceland's Prime Minister Gunder Thorodden has announced the resignation of his coalition government following the February 23 early parliamentary elections in which all the three ruling coalition parties — the Progressive Party, the People's Alliance and the Independ-

dence Party — failed to get a majority. The decision to dissolve parliament and hold early elections was taken in early March owing to sharp differences between the parties on how to end the economic crisis which has been raging in the country for several years now.



I can't understand why the Arabs dislike this negotiating table. Drawing by Nikolai Shterbnikov

Yuri ANDROPOV: The arms race must not spill over into space

(Continued from page 1) Disarmament Committee has not in fact started because of the position taken by the United States and a number of NATO countries. What is more, recent events have shown that the use of military technologies in space is being given increasing prominence in American strategic

plans, including in plans announced by the United States' leaders. Yuri Andropov accused the American scientists and publicists that the Soviet Union would do its utmost to put an end to the arms race to outer space.

PALESTINE COMMITTEE SET UP

Moscow. It has been decided by the UN General Assembly that a Conference on Palestine will be held in August this year in Paris.

In accordance with the Assembly's recommendation, a coordination committee has been set up to this country to prepare for the conference.

The committee is chaired by V. Vinogradov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, and among its members are representatives from the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Soviet Peace Committee, the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. Soviet Committee of Friendship and Solidarity with the Arab People of Palestine as well as the Institute of Oriental Studies and the Institute of State and Law, both part of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

FACTS and EVENTS

Q Said Goma-B3 is the code name of a novel and of face exercise which NATO has launched in the Southern Brit.

Q A third large contingent of American weapons was brought by sea to Thailand on April 20, say spokesmen for the US Embassy in Bangkok. This is a contingent of 155 mm long-range howitzers, complete with ammunition and Red Eye missiles had been airlifted from the United States for use by the Thai Armed Forces.

LOBBYISTS AND CONGRESSMEN

Washington. The committee for political action, or lobby groups, an overwhelming majority of which represent the interests of American corporations, had a substantial influence on the results of the mid-term elections for Congress and for local governments in 1982. During the election campaign the 3,727 committees to influence raised in 200 million dollars to promote their candidates and oppose their rivals. The right-wing groups received the largest sums of money. The National Conservative Political Action Committee, for example, gathered in 40 million dollars.

SPANISH TRIBUNAL EXTENDS PRISON SENTENCES

Madrid. The Supreme Tribunal in Spain has extended the prison sentences imposed on the group of conspirators who attempted a coup d'état in the country in 1981. It arrived at its decision after examining appeals filed by the prosecution and the conspirators' lawyers against the sentences handed by a military tribunal last summer.

The prison sentences of General Alfonso Armada, former Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, were increased from 8 years to 10 years. He was sentenced to 10 years in prison for his role in the coup. The Tribunal also ordered the arrest of the conspirators' lawyers and the conspirators' families. The Tribunal also ordered the arrest of the conspirators' families.

HOSTILE CAMPAIGN CONDEMNED

Paris. The National Committee of the France-USSR Society has denounced the "campaign of invective and unfriendliness" launched by several organs of the press, radio and TV to connection with the French authorities' decision to expel a group of Soviet citizens. This hostile campaign, it is noted in the society's statement, harms cooperation between the peoples of France and the USSR.

The society, it is said in the document, will continue to work to promote cooperation, both at government level and between the two peoples of our countries. The national committee urged its members to close their ranks and promote multilateral activities. Our society, reads the statement, attached a lot of significance to encouraging initiatives for strengthening understanding between the French and Soviet peoples.

FACTS and EVENTS

Q The scientists of the world are and must make their contribution to the struggle to curb the nuclear race, prevent thermonuclear holocaust, and save the human civilization, said T. Oenellus, Secretary-General of the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences.

Q The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization has expressed its backing for the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan fighting for independence and sovereignty and for more profound revolutionary reforms, says a statement distributed in Cairo on behalf of the organization's permanent secretariat to mark the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution in Afghanistan.

ALI AGCA LIED

Rome. The allegations made by the Turkish terrorist Ali Agca serving a prison sentence for his attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II which led to the arrest of the Bulgarian citizen, Sergei Antonov, are a pack of lies. This to the conclusion which is being arrived at by officers investigating the affair, the Italian newspaper "La Repubblica" reports.

Among other things, the terrorist lied when he said that on the eve of the attempt he had discussed details of the "operation" with S. Antonov. To the latter's fall in Rome. Much of what Agca has reported about this meeting is false. Thus it is not true that the meeting was attended by Antonov's wife, for it has been proved that she was not in Italy at the time. This is confirmed by customs officials and border guard authorities. From this it follows, writes the paper, that Agca lied and, consequently all his accusations are groundless.

ATROCITIES IN CHILE

Buenos Aires. According to a report circulated in Santiago by the Chilean human rights commission, 553 people were killed in the country in the first quarter of this year for political reasons, and a total of 374 people were arrested this past March while attending rallies in the capital and several other cities, protesting against the government's anti-popular policies.

The Pinochet dictatorship, having increasing resort to the practice of killing its dissidents to far-off places. Recently another 34 people were shipped to the Pisco concentration camp in a practically uninhabited



For two days, American military helicopters searched for four members of the anti-nuclear movement who had hidden themselves in the nuclear testing range in the Nevada State. They were two Americans, a Briton, and a West German, members of the environmentalist "green" movement. The four took their refuge in a desert area of the Nevada State. The demonstrators (photo) were detained.

FACTS and EVENTS

ROBOT TO CARRY YOUR LUGGAGE

An American company has tested an experimental model of a robot porter. During a test, the powerful and agile robot can climb a small embankment maintaining its balance. Fitted with additional electronics, it can carry cargoes weighing up to 450 kilograms to places inaccessible to other vehicles.

SOLAR-POWERED TELEPHONE FOR MOUNTAINS

AEG-Telefunken has come out with new portable solar batteries for a radio-telephone, which has been successfully tested in normal conditions. The firm's engineers, however, decided to try out their invention in extreme conditions. They therefore asked an international expedition of mountaineers going to India to take a number

Science and technology

of the transceivers with them. The climbers were to scale the 8,611-metre peak of Chogori, the second tallest mountain in the world which towers above the Karakorum mountain system. When they reached the summit, the climbers were able to contact their comrades in the camp below one hundred kilometres away. Their radio-telephone, which transmitted the voice perfectly well, was powered by a lighter version of the original solar battery.

SCARECROW WITH A DIFFERENCE

An original device to scare off birds ridding orchards has been thought up by Kikoriy Akiyama and Yasuo Uehara, of the Tokyo Institute of Agricultural Research. On their experimental farm, they have installed a piece of canvas depicting a scarecrow's eyes, and this, they claim, has greatly reduced the losses inflicted by the birds.

The 'lost world' of Maya

Another trace has been found of the old Maya culture in the north Guatemalan jungle. It is a town of 37 large stone structures, including pyramids, palaces, sanctuaries, huge terraces and others, etc. Scientists think this "lost world", which has been hidden in the jungle for 2,000 years, can be ranked among the most important relics of Maya culture like the town of Tikal.

The town is encircled by a fairly well-preserved high thick wall, and the archaeologists found tools, household utensils,

weapons and children's toys made of stone. There is much evidence for instance the design and architectural features of the pyramids, that the newly discovered town is older than Tikal. Archaeologists and other scientists are very interested in a sanctuary, which proves the high skills of Maya builders. According to the French newspaper "L'Express" many statues and sculptures were also found in the town.

OF INTEREST

Travel free for good services

For two years, the management of the American Express Company has been receiving letters from the passengers stating a steward on their long distance flight for his excellent service. However, the man's name could not be found anywhere on the airline's registers. At last, the managers decided that it was a mistake. Yet, the grateful letters continued to pour in. An investigation then was set up to find out the mystery and soon the mysterious steward was found. It was a man named who loved travelling to distant places dressed as a steward, he both

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

ANOTHER BIG LIE

To disarm, one needs to return, is what NATO propaganda has long been dining into the heads of the West Europeans, stresses PRADA's political analyst Vasvoled Ovchinnikov — and the same sort of message is now being prepared for Japanese consumption, with more falsehoods being added in the process. One indication of this is the following "statement" by the Japanese Kyodo Tanshin news agency: the Soviet Union has stepped up its criticism of military trends in Japan only to justify the deployment of its nuclear missiles in Asia. Clearly, there is not a grain of truth in this allegation — which is but a cynical effort to trick the public into reconciling itself to the emergence in their land of nuclear weapons contrary to the government's firm undertaking neither to produce nor to acquire nor to import them, Ovchinnikov points out.

Expressing certain "misgivings" about Soviet intentions, for over two years Tokyo has failed to reply to the Soviet proposal for confidence-building measures acceptable to both countries. The 86th Congress of the CPSU voiced Soviet readiness to hold concrete talks with all interested countries on confidence-building measures in the Far East, Ovchinnikov emphasizes.

BEHIND THE SCREEN OF POLITICAL DEMAGOGUERY

Expanding in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA the myth of the "Soviet threat" to the West now being bandied about by Washington to justify its own militaristic line, Army General A. Yefimov emphasizes that the powerful and clearly anti-Soviet brainwashing of the people in the West has caused some to believe in the Soviet Union's civil designs. According to the Western press, it is due to Soviet intentions and willingness that the many rounds of the Soviet-American arms limitation talks have been dragging on without success. Naturally, it closes to keep silent about the fact that it was the United States which failed the ratification of the SALT-2 Treaty and put in deep freeze the implementation of several joint accords in this area. "Soviet plays" are also said to explain all world tension and ill-repute, and they are utilized to justify the use of American armed forces outside the United States proper, and the accelerated military preparations, General Yefimov points out.

HOPES FOR PEACE

Throughout our history we have never fought a war with the United States, says writer Vitaly Korotich in the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA newspaper. Nevertheless, most of the undeclared wars fought against us in this century have been led by the United States. It is hardly the time to remember this, and I would not have brought up the subject, had not the coming month of May been the month of our common victory, the only example this century of our cooperation with the United States, an example which is so instructive and encouraging that the experience of our contributions.

After the joint victory people hoped for a lasting and strong peace. There was also fear of war and this fear remains common and bitter, and to a great extent, originates from an examination of present American policies. On the eve of Victory Day I remind you as well as myself of this.

ON THE FRENCH INDEPENDENT DETERRENT

The Soviet proposal that all medium-range class nuclear forces in Europe should be taken into account during negotiations, including the British and the French weapons, has not been to the liking of some people in the West, to put it mildly, writes Ye. Petrov, in DZVESTIA. In Paris, they have again begun talking about the special independent and purely national character of the French nuclear forces. It is one way to suggest to the French generals or political leaders that the French missiles are the Athon Platoon were targeted of Bonn, Cologne, London or Genoa, they would regard the idea as idiotic. However, they consider quite decent all discussion in the French press that these missiles hit Kiev and Minsk, and that, judging from all evidence, it is exactly these targets which have been keyed into the electronic guidance systems of the French missiles. No one contradicts such statements. For some reason of another, the fact that the French medium-range missiles, deployed in South Eastern France, are not needed against neighbouring countries, is left out of account. With their range, they are obviously meant to hit other targets.

VIEWPOINT

Eduard RYABTSEV

What is to be expected from Shultz' Middle East trip

One becomes quite concerned about the current Middle East tour of US Secretary of State George Shultz — a year ago his predecessor, Alexander Haig, who also visited that region, sought to force on some Arab nations a formula for strategic cooperation with the United States and Israel, but as is known, these attempts were doomed to failure. Only several weeks after his four tired affected Lebanon.

Could something of the kind now happen this time to the next neighbour — Syria, is what political observers of the area are now racking their brains about — and with sufficient reason.

Setting out on his present tour, Shultz charged that the "Reagan plan" was allegedly still alive" despite the Arab long-standing claims to the contrary — the latter took objection to a plan which primarily defended Israel's expansion and

heavily denied the Palestinians their inalienable right to independent statehood. The American plan was also objected to by Tel Aviv but for quite different reasons — the Begin cabinet decided to cash in on the occupation of Lebanon to get maximum political concessions from it and to speed up the settlement of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan, while the Americans looked on that the goal of the Shultz trip is to ensure "mutual understanding" between Israel and Tel Aviv at the Lebanese-Israeli-American talks, which have new run for nearly four months. What this means in fact is an attempt to bring more pressure to bear on Lebanon. Tel Aviv has openly warned that it is not going to renounce its claims to Lebanon, and Shultz has thus to force Beirut into accepting Israeli control of its southern regions.

Understandably enough the Israeli military build-up in the Bekaa Valley amounts to crude pressure against the Lebanese government. Planning another large-scale operation, Tel Aviv naturally hopes to occupy the entire country to make President A. Gemayel more tractable.

All this is very much in line with the Begin cabinet's expansionist plans, and, since this is the Israeli, the Americans should also be all the more willing to accommodate their wishes, being their strategic partners in the Middle East.

The fact that the Israeli war machine has been placed in full combat readiness in the Bekaa Valley is a very significant one, giving the Reagan administration to understand that unless its demands are met, Israel will act as it sees fit. Clearly the American Secretary of State is perfectly aware of that.

What with the White House's position vis-à-vis the Arabs, it is obvious that Shultz's visit aims least at defending Lebanon's national interests; on the contrary, it should be seen as a warning to Lebanon and to other Arab countries of the consequences which might ensue unless the Israeli capitulatory terms are accepted.

The strengthening of the Israeli position in the Middle East means with American strategic goals, enabling Washington to obtain a firm foothold in the area before proceeding to develop the Pakistani beachhead in real earnest. For the Reagan administration, the approach to Lebanon is the same as to Tel Aviv.

Having turned Pakistan into its powerful military jumping-off ground in South-West Asia, Washington could launch a large-scale destabilization campaign against India, Afghanistan, South Yemen and Iran in order to obtain a stronghold on the Persian Gulf. Arabs as well as all nations pressing for a demilitarization of the Indian Ocean.

Meanwhile, in sending its high-ranking emissary to the Middle East the Reagan administration has, to all appearances, given Tel Aviv the go-ahead to step yet another crime against the Arabs. Should the blood start flowing again in that area, the culprits are evident for all to see.



A man named who loved travelling to distant places dressed as a steward, he both

Photo ADN-TASS

The large Samatov family



Several Soviet languages are spoken in the Samatov family in Uzbekistan, a Soviet Central Asian Republic — Khamit and Seobar Samatov have 19 children, and over 60 grand and great-grandchildren at various nationalities.

...While leading the Dnieper to a critical World War II operation in the autumn of 1943, Khamit Samatov was severely wounded. Though local Ukrainian women brought him back to life, his combat days were over and he returned to his native town as an invalid. He settled an orphan boy of the station and took him home to his parents' house, saying: Let him live with us, and we'll call him Kuchuk. Later he brought home a Russian boy Vanya, a Ukrainian Donat, a Byelorussian Zhenya, a Tatar Kerim, and a Jewish girl Liza, nearly all of whom were war orphans.

Khamit's young wife Sannhar has borne him 13 children of various nationalities. These were later joined by the Samatovs' own six children. The orphans received all the warmth and care they needed in that arid Uzbek family. Though they are now grown-ups and live in various parts of the country, they still fondly remember their Uzbek home.

Grandpa Khamit with his grandchildren.

FULLY MECHANIZED PORT

A new container terminal capable of handling up to 800,000 tonnes of cargo a year has reached its design capacity in the port of the Latvian capital, Riga.

The port is equipped with powerful automatic control-

led container reloaders which have completely replaced manual labour. The daily capacity of each of these reloaders is up to 360 containers. Companies from Finland, Sweden and other European countries took part in

equipping the new terminal on a compensation basis. The Finnish firm Kone delivered six container reloaders. Finnish specialists took part in their assembly and adjustment.

From the point of view of technical equipment, the Riga port is on a par with the world's best harbours. About 8 per cent of all cargo moved in or out of here is handled with the help of mechanically controlled equipment.

OIL PROSPECTS

Oil and gas prospects at Zardeb have been greatly enhanced by the discovery by Soviet Azerbaijan geologists of a new field. The almost 4,000 m deep well has yielded nearly 60 tonnes in one day.

It had been drilled under difficult conditions with the pressure difference between the strata creating a danger of gas blowouts. But the oilmen have

lacked this and a number of other difficulties successfully. The new underground stream lies close to the surface than the other Zardeb wells now in operation. High pressure in the strata will enable the oilmen to use the cheapest method—gushing.

Four more prospecting wells are now being drilled in this field.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

OUTLOOK FOR SPACE POWER-GENERATING

The energy problem, the principle of a cost-saving transformation of solar energy into electricity, and its transmission over large distances should occupy one of the central places in long-term energy programmes, believes Academician Vasily Mishin. An article by the Academician has been published in the *KOMMUNIST* journal.

The history of Soviet cosmoneutics is a convincing proof that topical trends in science and technology eriginate and develop in accordance with the vital requirements of mankind, Vasily Mishin stresses.

An important advantage of the projects for transforming solar energy into electricity, in the Academician's opinion, is not only the preservation of the resources of the earth and its normal conditions for human life, but also the opportunity of creating a new outer space energy-consuming production. Such productions exist, but they will be tremendously advanced in the future.

On top of that, there are no fundamental difficulties in outer space for the transmission over large distances of concentrated energy streams to supply electricity for spacecraft without power-generating systems of their own. This is one of the ways of creating a new class of cost-saving electric rocket space transport vehicles, Academician Mishin believes.

The principles of the transformation of energy by means of solar batteries, which are discussed in the foreign press, are, in Academician Mishin's opinion, far from being the only answer to the problem.

More promising will, perhaps, be the use of thin mirror concentrators of solar energy and thermoelectric transformers. Such systems will make it possible to reduce many times the volume of cargo carried into orbit. Power-generating sets with an aggregate generating capacity equal to those of all the USSR's hydro-

power stations in 1985 will be put into orbit by means of 12-15 launches of a booster rocket with a pay load of 120-150 tonnes.

RESORTS FOR EVERYONE

The summer resort season is about to start in the USSR. 1,700 million rubles of the state social insurance budget have been allocated to be spent on recreation and medical treatment at resorts for lecturers and elite workers and children in 1983. This is the largest amount to be spent in this way to date. There will also be a record number of people — about 9 million 800 thousand factory and office workers and pensioners — spending their vacation at rest homes and at ordinary family-type resorts — all belonging to the state. The above information is given in *IZVESTIA* by Iven Kozlov, Chairman of the Central Council for Trade Union Resorts. As to medical resorts, he writes, they are characterized by their ever growing specialization. Each of them has a clearly defined medical profile and consists of several departments. There are 60 departments in sanatoriums specializing in cardiology, for example, for people convalescing from heart attacks. Treatment at the sanatoriums is free and patients continue to receive their monthly average salaries. Most people who stay at resorts do so at a discount of 60 per cent of the cost. Twenty per cent of patients in medical resorts and ten per cent of vacationers at ordinary resorts stay there free of charge.

UNIFIED INFORMATION SYSTEM

Satellites show that the volume of information used in the USSR is equivalent to 25 million 800-page volumes. About 60 million written documents are issued annually in the country. By the end of this decade, according to estimates, there will be a two to threefold increase in the volume of information used in planning and management, writes *BYKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA*. This is why a change is now under way affecting the entire system of data collection, processing and storage. Computer-based automatic control systems are

the only possible technological means here. Of course, a necessary prerequisite for this is improvement of the economic modeling and methods of book-keeping calculation.

In the current five-year plan period, stresses the paper, it is planned to integrate computer management systems into a single national management information system. Central state control agencies will be given priority, to be followed by computer management systems in industries, organizations and large enterprises. As is emphasized by the newspaper, the role of a "superstructure" or a new managerial organ is a mechanism which provides for the coordinated operation of many management information systems.

A NEW RESERVE IN THE DESERT

A 35,000-hectare reserve has been set up in the heart of the Kerkum Desert in Soviet Central Asia. The reasons for its establishment are described by the newspaper *PRAVDA*. The main aim is to preserve nature. In its primeval state, it preserves the copious black and white clayey, as well as the shifting sands, the rocky soil, and high sand dunes. Another purpose is to protect the plants and animals which have adapted themselves to life in the desert where "one can find such rare plants as *cremusus* and *tit*. The abundant number of plants (arabidopsis, five varieties of *scorpioides*, and ten types of phloxes) and animals (as well as a variety of birds, whose number is 15 times as great as in the surrounding area). There are at least a thousand types of insects living here.

The new reserve is to become a scientific base, stresses the newspaper. It will provide opportunities for students, enabling them to study and learn to develop desert territories for international scientific aims of the research by Soviet specialists in harmony between man and nature, offering them a richly studied life in the desert as well as typical "harsh" specimens of flora and fauna.

Round the Soviet Union

AT THE MATENADARAN, A REPOSITORY OF EARLY MANUSCRIPTS IN YEREVAN, CAPITAL OF ARMENIA, WORK HAS BEGUN ON A SCI-FI BOOK SERIES IN ARMENIAN, RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH. It will make use of over 15,000 unique manuscripts in early Armenian, early Greek, early Slavonic, Arabic and other languages. The first book will deal with early medicine.

ARCHITECTS FROM ACROSS THE COUNTRY RECENTLY MET IN NAVOI TO DISCUSS TOWN PLANNING IN DESERTS WITH RICH MINERAL DEPOSITS. They made a special study of the situation in this Uzbek city of chemical engineers and metallurgists. Though Navoi stands in the middle of the desert, it is quite suited to human habitation, as it was built of black mud bricks, a fact which earned its designers an award from the International Architects Union.

ESTONIAN GEOLOGISTS, ECONOMISTS AND CONSERVATIONISTS HAVE POOLED THEIR EFFORTS TO DRAW UP A MAP OF PEAT BOGS AND MARSH AREAS IN THAT BALTIC REPUBLIC. They have mapped the most promising areas for the extraction of peat and for building peat protection reserves. Every year, the republic is increasing the use of peat and subterranean waters. More than a million hectares of land have been reclaimed for use in agriculture. Specialists' recommendations will help preserve the bogs in nature.

Places to visit

'Mother - Georgia' monument in Tbilisi



One can see the gigantic "Mother-Georgia" monument from any part of Tbilisi, capital of Soviet Georgia. With a bowl held aloft in one hand and a sword in the other, the statue symbolizes hospitality for friends and revenge on enemies who dare attack the homeland. It was erected to mark Georgia's 1,500th anniversary. Originally made of wood, it was later cast in aluminium and represents the first success of Tbilisi Art Academy graduate sculptor Ilgizhi Anushidze, who is now famous. Among his other works are monuments to the 5th century king and army leader Vahang Gorgasali, who founded Georgia, the outstanding self-taught artist Piromanashvili, and others.

A MEMORIAL ROCK

A rock with a remarkable fate has been placed under state protection in the foothills of the Terek Range in the Checheno-Ingush Autonomous Republic (Northern Caucasus).

Local nature and folklore specialists have established that there was a guard outpost there in the mid-19th century. A young civilian once went there — he was later to become the illustrious writer Lee Tolstoy. He arrived there with his brother Nikolai, an artillery officer, who had rejoined his detachment after leave.

In mixing with the locals, Tolstoy met a young man called Sade Khasbiyev, whom he hence mentioned in his diary: "Sade

has just arrived... I am very glad to see him".

They climbed the ridge together on many occasions, and enjoyed a magnificent view of the snow peaks of the Greater Caucasus. Tolstoy took a lively interest in the mountaineers' customs and lore.

These meetings were immortalized in an inscription chiselled in the rock.

The special new route commemorating Lee Tolstoy's stay in the Caucasus passes through the beautiful site of the Terek Range, which, along with the "memorial" rock, has also been placed under state protection.

UNDERGROUND RIVERS OF DESERTS

Long ago the sun-baked rocks of the high-altitude Kyrtien plateau in Uzbekistan were the main water source for residents of the local valleys, who for many centuries have tried to learn about sources of the water in that waterless place.

A group of speleologists have completed their research into the plateau's natural hollows, and come up with the answer. The plateau is built out of lime which, it appears, was cut through by magma gushing from the earth bowels 250,000,000

years ago. Multiple cracks developed in the rock creating good conditions for snow and rain water to seep through. Gradually they formed into wells, many of them up to 40 metres across.

Today the plateau is a vast water reservoir with underground rivers and lakes. Scientists have found nearly 60 shafts there and more than 300 karst craters and hollows. The large Sarlykai Lake also lies underground.

ARCHITECT WHOSE CREDO WAS TO SERVE MANKIND

In Moscow, an exhibition dedicated to the work of the Soviet architect, Anatoly Samoilov, has opened at the Shchusev Museum of Architecture. It is the centenary of the architect's birth. The exhibition shows the architect's original drawings, sketches and etchings, as well as research work and documents.

Samoilov was responsible for a number of industrial projects which played an important role in the restoration of the country during the first years of Soviet power. They include a glass factory in the Ukraine, factories and plants in Perm, in the Urals, and in Bryansk (Western Russia), plus many others. Samoilov also did the designs for many civil engineering projects: combining houses and convenience with an attractive appearance at the minimum of cost, workers' towns in Azerbaijan (Tiflis, Georgia) and the cooperative

houses in Zhetysayevsk Pereulok (now, 13, Dmitriyevsky St) and at 4, Sivtsev Vrazhak, in Moscow, are also his work. Muscovites and tourists in Moscow knew well the Institute of Research building on Prospekt Kalinina. It was built by the architect in the late 1920s and early 1930s. Samoilov's talents revealed themselves to the full in his design for the Nauka sanatorium, in Sochi, on the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus (1935-1951), now the "Jelidzhi" Hotel. Samoilov's architectural credo — to serve mankind — is reflected in the compact corridor-free layout of the building and, in the organic way in which nature has been integrated into its composition.

For over thirty years Samoilov, a Professor and Dr. Sc. (Architecture), taught at architectural and construction institutes in Leningrad and Moscow.

Science and technology

ALL ABOUT VOLCANOES

The Bergynenny volcano in Kamchatka has less than a century left to erupt before it will then lay dormant for a thousand years. This conclusion was made by researchers of the Institute of Volcanology (Far Eastern Scientific Centre, USSR Academy of Sciences). The deposits left at the base after eruptions over thousands of years have helped scientists arrive at this accurate forecast. This "layered cake" traces the volcano's formation, active periods, and scale of eruption.

The volcano is just one of the ten active volcanoes on the peninsula to be studied by the researchers. They need a revolutionary method of perusal deposit analysis as well as radio carbon sounding. The scientists used the coal, timber, and soil hidden in the volcano's depths to date the eruptions.

Using this technique, scientists were able to trace volcanic activity over the last 10,000 years in the vast Tolbachik zone.

EVOLUTION OF CRYSTALS

Soviet and Bulgarian scientists studying the evolution of crystals have made a major discovery. They have detected a regularly which explains how nature gives levels to crystalline matter.

The crystals can assume the shape of a prism, a pyramid, or a needle. For many years, these regular shapes baffled scientists who were of the loss for a satisfactory explanation. A joint effort by scientists from the two countries has shown that the irregularity in the shape of crystals is a pattern. They have examined several hundred thousand samples of minerals from deposits in the Urals, Siberia and the Far East.

It has been established that crystals change in the process of growth. The reason is that crystals emerge from solutions or melts. The temperature of the liquids in them change constantly over thousands of years. At its inception, fluorite, for instance, assumes an octahedral shape, then becomes a dodecahedron and its final shape is hexagonal.

The discovery by the Soviet geologists is important for fundamental and applied sciences. It has set a new direction in mineralogy — the study of evolution in the shape and properties of crystals in space and time. On the basis of this, methods

have been devised to search for and evaluate the deposits of quartz, gold, tin, mercury, and ores of rare metals.

SPRAY VACCINE

An effective system of animal health protection, based on a generator of electric aerosols, has been proposed by Estonian scientists. It includes a small-size installation which pumps, disinfects and saturates the air where animals are kept with a medicinal vaccine thereby preventing outbreaks of diseases. Through tests have shown that when sprayed in the air for animals to breathe the medicine produces better results than conventional methods. This makes medical preparations more efficient, reduces the amount of medicine required, and makes life easier for cattle-breeters.

A VIBRATION DRILL FOR THE URALS

More than seventy mineral deposits have been discovered in the Urals in the last few years by prospectors who used the vibration drilling method. Experience has shown that this method is extremely efficient for digging shallow shafts in soft and loose soils. The vibration drilling has reduced by more than twenty years the time in prospecting for deposits especially those raw materials used in construction.

The experience in vibration drilling is now being taken up in other parts of the country. It has been examined and approved by delegates at a CMEA scientific and technical conference.

OF INTEREST

Like clockwork

You can well imagine the amazement of driver A. Shukhin from the Kolima form in the Volgograd Region, when he loaded on electronic watch instead of a fish on an angling expedition.

Surprisingly, the watch, in ideal condition, was keeping accurate time.

It turned out later that his eyer, machine operator Y. Shevtsov, had dropped it in the pond ten days before. Monitored by the 1st Moscow Vetch Plant, it passed the undervector test with flying colours.

VIEWPOINT

USSR power industry: problems, research and solutions

Boris TSVETKOV, head of section, Economic Research Institute attached to the State Planning Committee of the USSR

The strategy for the further development of the fuel-and-energy complex has long since become an object of serious attention in this country's economic programme. The aim is to minimize losses in the fuel-and-energy resources, and to ensure their more economical use. For a number of years now this country has occupied first place in the world in terms of overall fuel extraction and second place in the production of electric power.

This year we will produce 1,405,000 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy, 619 million tonnes of oil, 520,000 million cubic metres of gas and 720 million tonnes of coal. This will suffice not only for domestic consumption, but also deliveries to countries in the socialist community and for trade with the capitalist world.

To squander any wealth is unwise, no matter how great are its stocks. It is worth considering the following figures: an annual saving of one per cent of energy resources would amount to over 20 million tonnes of fuel equivalent, costing about 300 million dollars on the world market. The need for an energy saving policy is also necessitated by higher production costs for oil and gas, with fields moving further and further into Siberia and to worse geological conditions, while transportation distances become longer.

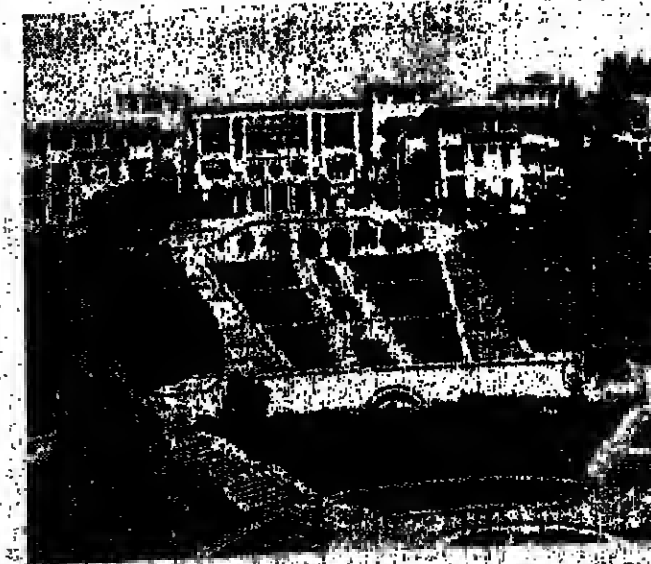
The flow of fuel and energy resources from Siberia to the European part of this country has grown by over six times during the past decade, between 1971 and 1981.

Fuel saving to electric power production will be implemented through improvements to its pattern. This year, for example, two-thirds of the growth in electric power production is planned for atomic and hydroelectric stations. The introduction of large-scale turbogenerators and higher performance of power production equipment will facilitate a reduction in specific fuel consumption at thermal stations.

Higher voltage in transmission lines and other technological and structural changes will reduce energy losses in transmission. Savings may also be achieved through the extraction of all valuable components from oil and gas deposits.

Finally, the consumer also has a great potential for reducing electric power consumption. The examination of energy enterprises has revealed that the consumption of energy resources can be reduced by 10 to 15 per cent without any damage to production or productivity. There are persuasive calculations to show that it is twice as cheap to reduce power consumption at plants and factories, as it is to produce the equivalent amount of fuel.

The implementation of all the measures proposed will allow more than 100 million tonnes of fuel equivalent to be saved in 1985 (by comparison to 1980). As a result, the national income will become 3 per cent less energy intensive.



In the photo: the Nauka (Science) sanatorium at Sochi on the Black Sea coast, designed by A. Samoilov.

ENTERTAINMENT

JAPANESE MAKE VIDEO DISC OF THE BOLSHOI

JVC, the Japanese company, has chosen Tchaikovsky's ballet "Swan Lake," performed by the Bolshoi Theatre, for its first later-recorded video disc. The disc, which will go on sale in Japan, as well as abroad, is to be released in the former country early next September to coincide with a Bolshoi tour.

Everybody likes Russian ballet. Tchaikovsky is the most popular composer in Japan, and "Swan Lake" the most popular ballet, said Katsunori Ichikawa of JVC.

The ballet was filmed by USSR State Television and Radio cameraman Georgi Rerberg and producer (Nessa Selezneva) together with Japanese engineers. The main roles were danced by the leading Bolshoi primairets Natalya Bessmertnova (Odette-Odile), Alexander Bogatyryov (Prince Siegfried) and Boris Akimov (the evil sorcerer).

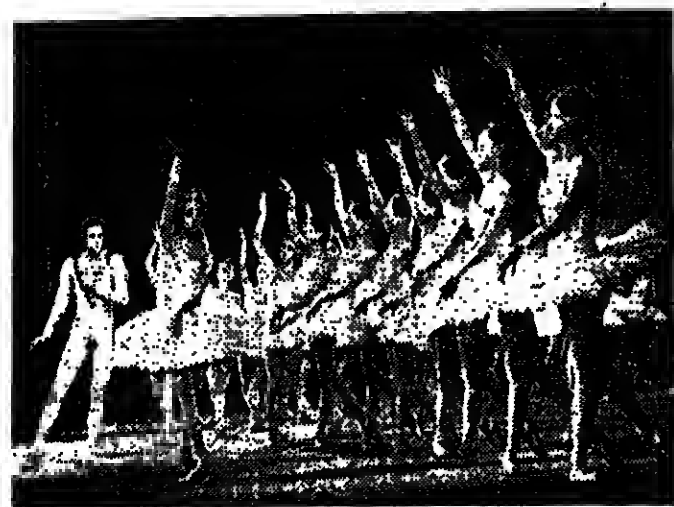
A lot of films and TV pro-

grammes have been made for many countries of ballets as danced at the Bolshoi, said Yuri Grigorovich, chief choreographer and director of the production. But "Swan Lake" has never been filmed in full for foreign countries. In the middle of the next season this experiment will be repeated when the Bolshoi shoot a video film of "Spartacus" by Aram Khachaturian.

Natalya DAVYDOVA



Katsunori Ichikawa (right) and Yuri Grigorovich.



A moment during the filming of "Swan Lake" with Natalya Bessmertnova and Alexander Bogatyryov in the foreground.

Stop the music

Entire ensembles were hit and died in full view of the audience, variety stars roared, while jazz, rock, ballad and country music were performed by popular variety artists in a satirical fantasy show, "Stop the Music" (photo), mounted by the "People and Puppets," a Kazan Philharmonic ensemble, from Western Siberia. The concert, held at Moscow's Central Art Club, marked the group's fifth anniversary.

The ensemble includes graduates from the Gnesin Music and Pedagogical Institute in Moscow. Upon graduation from the puppet theatre department, they decided to stick together despite enticing individual offers. Course head Leonid Shuk took charge of the ensemble. Their first tour of Western Siberia with their graduation programme was a big success at the Kemerovo Philharmonic Society offered to sign them at the theatre. The ensemble has produced the shows "Watch Out for Children," "A Sports Factory," "A Chorus," and, finally, "Stop the Music." Unlike their previous programmes featuring puppets, their latest show is a choreographic composition produced by ballet master Nikolai Khatayev.

Sergei KUZNETSOV

New York critics praise Gurchenko

The premiere of the Soviet feature film, "Mechanic Gavrilov's Beloved Woman," has taken place at the New York Embassy cinema.

The local press has high praise for the film which has aroused great interest. "The New York Times" remarks on Lyudmila Gurchenko's talented performance of the male role.

Without this charming lady, the film would have been impossible, says the newspaper. This new Soviet film sparkles with music and dance, writes the "New York Daily News" newspaper. Apart from being well directed, with some first class acting, the film has outstanding music, written by composer Alexander Mazhukov.



EXCHANGE OF PLAYS

The Magdeburg theatre (DDR) has premiered A. Sane's play "A Man" about the life and work of the founder of scientific communism Karl Marx. The production is by Vladimir Andreyev, chief director of the Ymola Theatre in Moscow.

We have strong contacts with the theatre, said Andreyev. Our cooperation started nearly eight years ago with a production of

"Van Gogh" by the German dramatist A. Sane. Later, with help from the Magdeburg theatre, he produced Schiller's tragedy "Kabale und Liebe" and the play "Adam Marries Eve" by the contemporary German dramatist R. Strahm.

In turn Andreyev has directed productions of Gorky's plays and Chekhov's "Three Sisters" at the Magdeburg theatre.

A play adapted from Chekhov

The Moscow Operetta Theatre has held the first night of its new play, "A Wedding With a General" based on "Marriage" and other stories by the Russian writer Anton Chekhov.

It would be wrong to describe the genre of this play as a musical comedy, says producer M. Rappoport. We have tried to preserve Chekhov's humour, his dramatic intonations and some tragic notes of his stories and plays. This guideline has also been followed by the play's author, Leonid playwright K. Ryzhov and composer Ye. Pichkin who, we think, has written interesting music which tactfully and delicately fits in with the time setting of the play.

The Theatre's leading actors and some young performers star in the play.

Soviet book exhibition

An exhibition of Soviet books has opened in the centre of Vienna, in one of the rooms of the Pollavicini Palace. Over a thousand books are on view issued by various publishing houses on a wide variety of themes.

The exhibition is organized in accordance with the agreement for cultural cooperation between Austria and the Soviet Union. At the opening ceremony it was noted with pleasure that, from 1946 to 1983, 137 titles by Austrian authors had been published in the Soviet Union in total editions of more than 20 million copies. Meanwhile in Austria there is a growing interest in the Russian classic and in the multinational Soviet literature.

Rockwell KENT EXHIBITION

An artist's pictures are his children. I hope that my children will find a home in your country, said Rockwell Kent, the distinguished American painter, winner of the International Lenin Prize "For the Promotion of Peace Among Nations" in his appeal to the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. In 1960, he made a gift to the Soviet people of some of his paintings, drawings, etchings and books. These now form the basis of a collection consisting of 80 paintings, 800 drawings, plus archive material.

Some of the works from the collection are now on display at an exhibition which has opened at the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow to mark the centenary since the artist's birth. On view are 27 paintings, 100 drawings, as well as photographs, letters and manuscripts drawn from the Pushkin Museum, the Hermitage in Leningrad, and from private collections belonging to Professor Andrei Chagolov and to film director, Yekov Tolchan.

Rockwell Kent has always been fond of nature, and to his paintings and literary works he recreates his impressions of numerous journeys. The central



Rockwell Kent. Alaska. Winter landscape. 1919.

place among these at the exhibition belongs to the "Greenland Cycle," painted in 1929-33. As for the graphic heritage left by Kent, visitors to the exhibition will be attracted by his illustrations to works by Shakespeare, Boccaccio and Melville as well as those for his own books.

Larisa SEDITSKAYA

WHAT'S ON?

April 30-May 6

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 30 — Musyev, "An Indian Poem" (ballet), 1 — Stravinsky, "Petruška", "The Firebird" (one-act ballet), 2 (mat) — Karamzin, "Mozart and Salieri" (ballet, performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble); 2 (eve) — Melikov, "Legend of Love" (ballet), 3 — Gyrovets, "Cyrus", "Nabucco" (ballet), 4 — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera), 6 — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 30, 3 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Snow Maiden" (opera), 1 (mat) — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera), 1 (eve) — Gluck, "Iphigénie en Aulide" (opera), 2 (mat) — Prokofiev, "Betrothal in the Moorish Style" (opera); 2 (eve) — Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera), 4 — Shostakovich, "The Golden Age" (ballet), 5 — Verdi, "Un ballo in maschera" (opera), 6 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (Pushkinskaya St.). 30, 4 — Kharukov, "A Son-to-Law" (ballet), 1 — Kharukov, "Storm" (opera), 2 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet), 4 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera), 6 — Strauss, "Der Rosenkavalier" (opera); 2 (eve) — Ziganerbarov (opera); Operetta Theatre (Pushkinskaya St.). 30 (eve) — "The Merry Widow", 1 — Dzhibyev, "Let the Gull Fly", 3 — Karavay, "Comrade Lyubov", 6 — Pichkin, "The Merry Widow" (opera); Chamber Musical Theatre (Leningradskaya Prospekt). 30, 1 — Haydn, "An Unfinished Counterpoint" (at the Olympic Village).

FILMS

I Saw the Birth of the New World (Mosfilm). Showing in 2 parts.

BUSINESS

Record at Neyveli

The Neyveli thermal power station built to the state of India, variety stars roared, while jazz, rock, ballad and country music were performed by popular variety artists in a satirical fantasy show, "Stop the Music" (photo), mounted by the "People and Puppets," a Kazan Philharmonic ensemble, from Western Siberia. The concert, held at Moscow's Central Art Club, marked the group's fifth anniversary.

IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINES GROW

In the last fifteen years, this country has imported agricultural machinery and equipment amounting to 5.2 thousand million convertible roubles. These deliveries have been growing steadily. Fifteen years ago during the eighth five-year plan period 0.5 thousand million roubles worth of these machines were imported, 1.5 thousand million roubles worth in the following five years, and in the past period, the tenth, this figure rose to 3.2 thousand million. The import included, among other things, 254 thousand combined harvesters of different types, 180 thousand milking machines, and a lot of other equipment, as well as fertilizers and chemicals for plant protection, seeds, concentrated food, and quality breeds of animals and poultry. Almost 90 per cent of all imported agricultural machinery came from the CMEA countries.

BRIDGE CONSTRUCTED

A giant road bridge has been built by Soviet and Syrian builders in Al Ghazir, 15 kilometres from the capital, Damascus. Syria's highest bridge has been under construction for 30 months. A 309 m long and 60 m high structure has been built at the site where the turbulent Barada River separates two mountains, forming a picturesque canyon.

Prime Minister A. R. Karm said at the inauguration ceremony that the bridge is a vivid example of fruitful cooperation between the two states. He thanked the Soviet builders for their cooperation in promoting Syria's economic independence.

REAGAN COURSE RUNS INTO OPPOSITION

The US business community is taking exception to the Reagan administration policies of suspending trade and economic relations with the USSR, writes "The Christian Science Monitor".

This policy is provoking objections from American exporters who question the need for tougher measures now being proposed.

Contacts and contracts

© A protocol was signed at the end of the Soviet-Japanese intergovernmental talks in Moscow.

cow on the procedure and terms of Japan's salmon fishing in the north-west Pacific, outside the Soviet 200-mile coastal zone.

© Airports and the French firm Poch S.A. have agreed to cooperate in supplying over 2,900 Nive cars to France.

© 900 thousand telephones will be supplied to the Soviet Union this year from Poland, in 20 years the Redom factory made 10 million telephones for Soviet customers.

© The 25th session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Mongolian commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation which took place in Moscow, discussed ways to promote further expansion of business ties between the two countries and increase their efficiency. It summarized the results of scientific and technological cooperation in 1981-82.

ALONG RUSSIA'S 'MAIN STREET'

There is no need to advertise holiday trips on the Volga—the beautiful Russian landscapes, splendid boats, comfortable cabins and cabins and, but not least, the cuisine, all speak for themselves, this is the opinion of Wegone-Lia, Tourlane, France's major travel company. The company sent its very first large travel group on a voyage which was organized by the French Transoceanic Travel company with the celebration of 50 years of cooperation with the Soviet "Intourist" travel agency this year.

The travellers set out from Kazan, the capital of the Tatar ASSR, 180 people from France and Italy boarded M/S "Maksim Gorky", which took them along

With Soviet assistance

The construction of the electric steel mill at Perik, Bulgaria, has entered its second phase. It will also assemble another machine for continuous casting and two electric furnaces.

This new smelter, which could provide the Bulgarian national economy with one million steel castings, is being built with technical assistance of the Soviet Union. It was designed in Moscow, and the parts are sent from different Soviet cities. The broad introduction of automation and mechanization will save Bulgaria nearly 200 million leva and reduce energy and fuel consumption.

Intourist news

the Volga. Russia's "main street" as it were and on to the Don via the Volga Don Canal. Many of the travellers greeted the river like an old friend taking their knowledge from "And Quiet Flows the Don", a major 20th century novel by Nobel prize winning writer Mikhail Sholokhov. The book has been translated into many languages, Russian, the "Maksim Gorky", "Alexander Pushkin", "Yuri Dolgoruky" and other modern vessels accommodate up to 14,000 visitors from various countries, including Poland, Hungary, Switzerland, Britain, the USA, Canada and Japan, to name a few. In a law, the 1,800 km route from Kazan and to the Volga-Don Canal to Rostov-on-Don.